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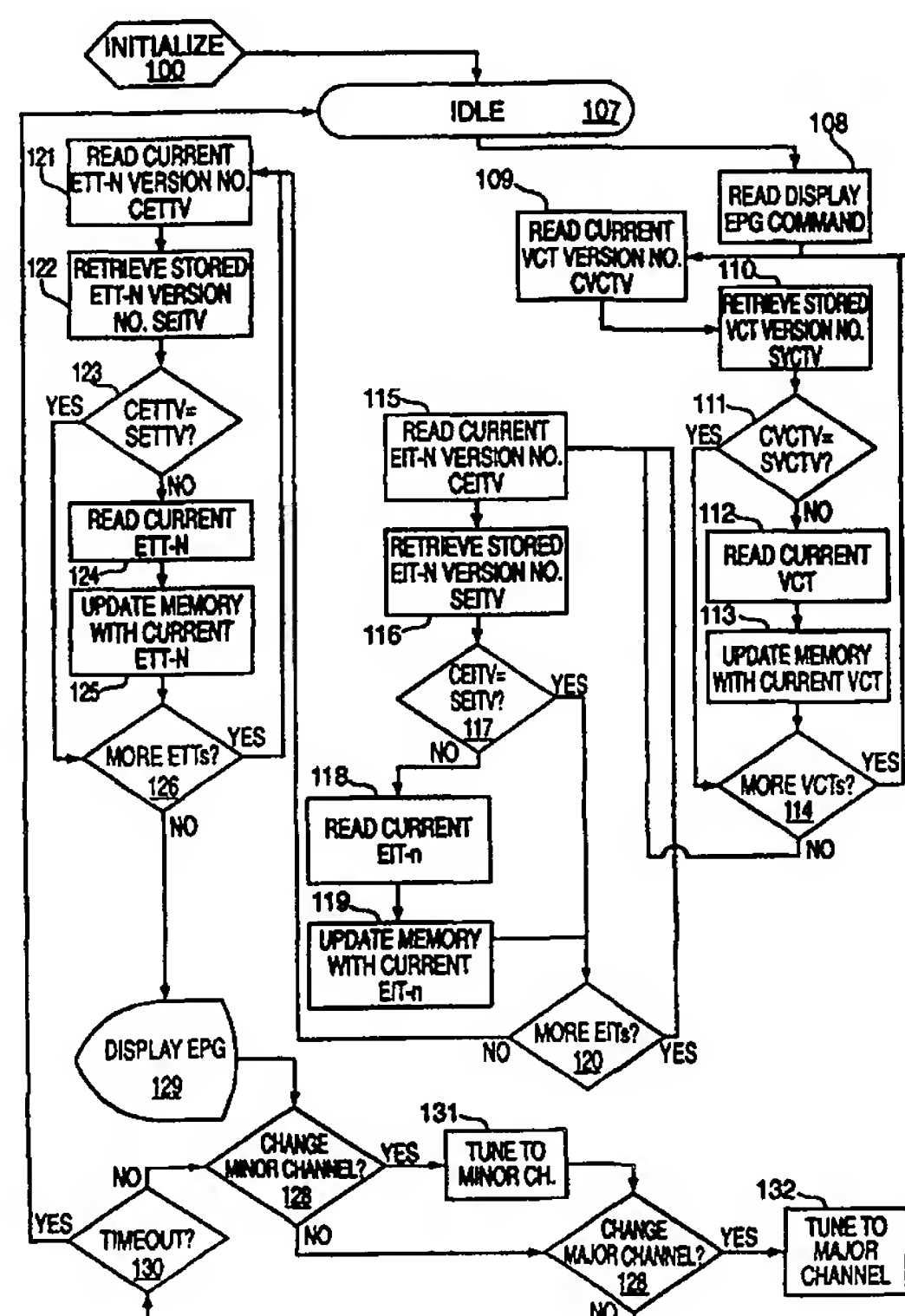
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(57) Abstract

A system and method for providing an electronic program guide for broadcast digital television wherein the electronic program guide displays only currently broadcast minor channels (131), and timely event and contextual information. The system of the present invention includes program code in a memory for causing a tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem to tune to a preselected major channel broadcast frequency (132) and to provide thereby at least one transport stream comprising a plurality of associated digital data elementary streams. The elementary streams include minor channel audio and video, as well as program and system information tables (PSIT), all of which are associated by packet identifiers to provide a table hierarchy. The system of the present invention compares presently broadcasting minor channel and PSIT information with corresponding information in memory. If the presently broadcasting information is more contemporaneous than the stored information, the stored information (113) is updated, or replaced, with the presently broadcasting information to enable display of only actively broadcasting minor channels and up-to-the-minute event and contextual information.



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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR A DIGITAL TELEVISION ELECTRONIC PROGRAM GUIDE

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BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of electronic program guides. More particularly, this invention relates to a digital television electronic program guide system and method for providing updated program and system information.

2. Background of the Invention

Electronic program guides (EPGs) facilitate identifying event (e.g., a television program) content and times of broadcasted video by displaying broadcast information relevant to the content of the event. EPGs typically include a list of events and their schedules for the particular broadcast channel being viewed, or for multiple broadcast channels available for viewing. In analog television (ATV) broadcasts, a single broadcast channel includes both audio and video signals. Information data is typically included in the vertical blanking interval (VBI) line, not normally visible during the display of the audio/video event. This information data is extracted from the VBI and stored for subsequent display in an electronic program guide.

ATV broadcasts include only single program content since the bandwidth allocated to it's physical broadcast channel is nearly fully utilized by the analog

signal. Under the present standards for digital television (DTV), however, the typical 6 MHz physical channel used for ATV broadcast supports about 19 Mbps of digital signal throughput. Presently, audiovisual signals with standard resolution can be compressed using, for example, MPEG compression schemes to attain sustainable rates of 6 Mbps, or approximately 3 to 4 DTV channels can be safely supported in a single, digital-signal transport stream without congestion of the physical channel. Moreover, sufficient bandwidth is available within the same transport stream to provide several additional low-bandwidth, non-conventional services such as: weather reports, stock indices, headline news, software download (for games or enhanced applications), image-driven classified ads, home shopping, pay-per-view information, and the like.

It is therefore practical to provide services (virtual channels) carried in a physical transmission channel (19 Mbps of bandwidth for the United States) numbering ten or more. For example, a service provider that is broadcasting television data over a broadband physical channel (major channel) is able to simultaneously broadcast multiple DTV programs over virtual channels (minor channels), with each minor channel having its own associated event content and event schedule elementary digital data streams.

Unlike ATV broadcasts where it is safely presumed that the broadcaster is always actively broadcasting its single channel over its allocated physical channel, and where only a single list of events is necessary to describe the television program content on that physical channel, the number and types of minor channels comprising a DTV major channel require numerous and extensive event information. Moreover, the number and types of minor channels contained within the major channel may change continuously and without warning. Such changes compromise the ability of electronic program guides to accurately display to the television viewer only those minor channels which are actively broadcasting, and render dubious the validity of the displayed event information for each active minor channel.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The system of the present invention effectuates an EPG for DTV that dynamically detects changes in the broadcast status of minor and major DTV channels, and changes in their event information, prior to displaying the EPG information, thereby enabling the display of updated minor and major channels and event information on a display screen. In some embodiments, the system of the present invention includes a digital tuner, a transport stream de-multiplexor, a video circuit, a graphics circuit, and digital signal processor circuit. Additionally, a
10 graphics/video mixer, and RAMDAC may be provided for concurrently displaying video and EPG graphics on a display.

The tuner circuit receives a modulated digital broadcast signal and demodulates at least one physical transmission (major) channel to provide at least one digital signal transport stream. A transport stream de-multiplexor de-muxes the
15 transport stream to provide digital signal elementary streams including at least one video elementary stream, at least one audio elementary stream, and program and system information (PSI) elementary streams. The PSI streams comprise a hierarchy of associated tables that provide electronic program guide data at the event level for minor channels carried in the transport stream, for virtual channels comprising other transport streams, or for analog or data broadcasts. For purposes of the present
20 invention, a program is defined as a collection of associated program elements (e.g., video, audio, data, and the like).

In some embodiments the PSI elementary streams are packetized and multiplexed according to the transport protocol detailed in ISO/IEC 13818-1, the
25 disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. In these embodiments, the PSI table protocol is defined by Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) Standard A65, "Program and System Information Protocol For Terrestrial Broadcast and Cable," the disclosure of which is also hereby incorporated by reference herein. In accordance with the transport protocol each table includes a
30 packet identifier (PID) permitting associating elementary stream packets with one another.

In accordance with one aspect of the EPG system of the present invention, the system of the present invention includes a digital signal processor circuit which compares currently broadcasting PSI parameters with PSI parameters previously stored in a memory to thereby determine whether the PSI content stored in memory is valid (i.e., unchanged). By way of operation, the transport de-multiplexor extracts the elementary streams from the transport stream packet to make the PSI elementary stream data available to the digital signal processor circuit. A computer memory for storing PSI table information and parameters is in electronic communication with the signal processor to permit retrieving and storing of PSI data. The memory used to store PSI content data is selected from volatile and non-volatile RAM devices including, but not limited to, SRAMs, EPROMs, and the like, magnetic and optical disks, and holographic memories.

By way of operation, a processor reads the currently broadcasting value of at least a portion of the system parameters from the appropriate PSI elementary streams, and compares those currently broadcasting values with previously stored values of those parameters to determine if the parameter values have changed. If a parameter value has changed, the currently broadcasting program and system information is read into memory to thereby update the stored program and system information. Machine readable code used to effectuate the features of the EPG of the present invention is stored in either the same memory as the PSI data content and parameter values, or in a separate ROM.

In accordance with another aspect of the EPG system of the present invention, a graphics circuit is in electrical communication with the processor and with the memory to permit graphically displaying on a display monitor an EPG showing only validated, or updated, minor and major channels, and event information. Since the program and system information retrieved from memory is always previously compared to the currently broadcasting PSI prior to displaying the EPG updated information, the displayed EPG provides accurate, valid program and system information including minor and major channel broadcasting status, event schedules, and related contextual information.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the system of the present invention, the digital tuner is in electrical communication with the digital signal processor circuit to thereby enable the processor to command the tuner/decoder subsystem to tune to an alternate minor channel, or an alternate physical channel. Advantageously, the selected channel is known to be actively broadcasting since the broadcasting status of the selected channel has been verified as active by the system and method of the present invention prior to displaying the EPG. Conveniently, the EPG of the present invention provides a graphical user interface to enable the viewer to select a minor channel or a major channel using a cursor or other graphics selection means, including but not limited to a cursor, icon, selection box, highlighted selection, combinations of the foregoing, and the like, on the display screen. Selection of a channel may be made as between minor channels, between major channels, or between a major and a minor channel. Once the viewer has selected a channel, an interrupt is generated by the viewer signaling the processor to command the digital tuner to tune to the frequency of the selected channel.

The method of the present invention includes decoding a digital signal transport stream to provide program elementary streams to the system of the present invention as described above, comparing currently broadcasting PSI parameter values with previously stored PSI parameter values, and refreshing PSI parameter values in memory if the comparison indicates that the parameter values have changed. As a result, the EPG of the present invention displays only current, valid program information.

In accordance with one aspect of the method of the present invention, a digital signal transport stream is decoded to provide a plurality of digital signal elementary streams comprising associated video, audio, and program and system information digital data signal elementary streams. In some embodiments, the transport stream is packetized and identified according to a packet identifier (PID). The elementary streams comprise a hierarchy of associated tables used by the system of the present invention to provide the program and system information content displayed in the EPG of the present invention. The various tables include version number values

indicating the current status of the information contained in the table. As information in a table changes, the version number increments to reflect a change in table content.

In accordance with another aspect of the method of this invention, the version number value of a table is used by the method of this invention to determine whether memory must be updated to include current program and system information.

Version number values for each table used by the EPG of the present invention are stored in memory. These version numbers are retrieved from memory and compared to the corresponding currently broadcasting version numbers of the tables. If the version number values are different, thereby indicating that the information content of the associated table has changed, the information contained that table stored in memory is updated with the currently broadcasting information. Advantageously, by performing the above described comparison on a periodic basis, or whenever the EPG is invoked, the viewer receives only accurate, valid information in the EPG.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the method of the present invention, a cursor or user manipulable icon is displayed in the EPG permitting viewer selection of actively broadcasting channels. Once a channel has been selected, a control signal is sent to the processor to thereby instruct the tuner/decoder of the system of this invention to tune to the appropriate broadcast frequency and/or select the appropriate audio/video and PSI elementary streams. After decoding the transport stream containing the new channel information, the system queries the memory to determine if that alternate channel's program information had been previously stored. If not, the currently broadcasting program information is stored in memory. If the information had been previously stored, the processor compares the stored information with the currently broadcasting information as described above and updates the memory as necessary. In other embodiments, the method is simplified by immediately loading the currently broadcasting program information into memory without performing an initial comparison.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of the invention believed to be novel are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The present invention may be better understood,

and its numerous features and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIGURE 1 is a conceptual diagram of the system of the present invention showing the cooperative relationships between the various subsystems;

FIGURE 2A through 2D are examples of embodiments of the electronic programming guide of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a flow diagram showing the hierarchical arrangement of the tables decoded from the packetized elementary streams;

FIGURE 4 is a flow diagram of the initialization process of the system of the present invention; and

FIGURE 5 is a flow diagram of the EPG method of the present invention.

In the description below, like reference numerals are used to describe the same, similar or corresponding parts in the several views of the drawing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

While this invention is susceptible of embodiment in many different forms, there is shown in the drawings and will herein be described in detail specific embodiments, with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as an example of the principles of the invention and not intended to limit the invention to the specific embodiments shown and described.

Turning now to FIGURE 1, the EPG system 1 of the present invention includes a tuner subsystem 2, a decoder subsystem 3, a processor and graphics subsystem 4, and a video/graphics RAMDAC subsystem 5. The subsystems are in electronic communication with one another to thereby permit data and control signal exchange between subsystems.

Digital data signals are broadcast on a radio-frequency carrier and delivered to the system 1 via a signal carrier means, including but not limited to, cable 6, by satellite to a desktop box 7, or by a terrestrial broadcast station 8, as input to digital signal tuner subsystem 2. The digital signal tuner system comprises mux 16 which selects between the digital signal sources according to a control signal on line 9. The

selected broadcast source is provided as input to digital tuner **10** wherein a digital signal is demodulated from the carrier to provide at least one digital signal transport stream. The digital signal transport stream is asserted on bus **11** to transport stream de-multiplexor **12**. The transport stream de-multiplexor **12** separates the elementary digital data stream packets from the transport stream packet to provide elementary digital data signals including at least one audio **13**, one video **14**, and program and system information streams **15**. In one embodiment, audio stream **13** and video stream **14** are compressed and encoded, for example, pursuant to an MPEG encoding standard.

The digital audio and video digital data signals **13** and **14** are communicated to audio/video subsystem **3**. The audio/video subsystem includes audio decoder **17** which receives and decodes the digital, compressed audio signals to provide a decoded audio signal **18** to audio assembly **19** wherein the audio signal is processed for audio output **20**.

The digital compressed/encoded video signal **14** is received by video decoder **21** wherein the digital compressed, encoded video signal is decoded to provide digitized compressed, transformed video information. The digital transformed compressed video information is inverse transformed, and then decompressed in accordance with the particular compression algorithm used.

The resulting digitized video signal is then optionally processed by video scalar **23** using well known methods to enable displaying the video in a window on the display screen **25**. In one embodiment, the scaled video signal **24** is in the YUV or YCrCb color space and must be transformed to the color space required by the monitor, typically RGB. Color space conversion is performed by a color space conversion circuit **26** using techniques well known in the art. Video frame buffer **27** receives the digital RGB video signal in preparation for further processing by RAMDAC **28**.

Processor subsystem **4** includes a graphics controller **29** for directing digital graphics data, representing validated or updated PSI data, retrieved from memory **32**, and formatted in accordance with processor readable program code **31** stored in non-volatile memory **33**, to graphics frame buffer **34** via line **38**. The digital graphics data

is retrieved from graphics frame buffer 34, and the video data is retrieved from video frame buffer 27 and are inputted into mux 35 via lines 39 and 40 respectively .

Chroma-key detector circuit 36 directs the mux 35 to switch between the graphics and video digital input signals by asserting a control signal on control line 37 to thereby permit the concurrent display of both the graphics signal (containing the validated, or updated, EPG information) and the video signals on display 25. In one embodiment, the graphics signal is transparently overlaid over the video signal to thereby simultaneously display the EPG over a background video. The graphics data in memory 32 includes updated program and system information used as content for the EPG.

Referring now to Fig. 2A, a digital television display is shown having both the EPG of this invention and video information concurrently displayed in contiguous graphics and video panels. The video panel 53 associated with the currently highlighted minor channel 54, as identified by movable cursor 55, is displayed in at least a portion of the video display. The EPG is created from graphics data and includes, but is not limited to, a listing of actively broadcasting minor channels 50 for the currently selected major channel 51, an event information panel 52 including television program times 57, titles 58 and contextual information 62 related to the presently highlighted event, and a system information panel 59 including current time and date 60, and signal quality 61 is optionally displayed. The contents of the event information panel will change in accordance with the presently selected program event.

In one embodiment the system information field 60 is normally hidden, and drops down when either a change in the antenna signal quality level 61, when a new channel is selected, or when the processor receives a user command to display the system information field. The system information field may be retracted by either a time-out, or a user interrupt detected by the processor.

Also, in one embodiment, the event information panel 52 may dynamically vary in size in accordance with the amount of contextual information 62 displayed. In one embodiment, an upper limit to the event information panel size may is defined to prevent obscuring the video panel 53. In that embodiment, if the event information

panel is insufficiently large to accommodate all of the contextual information 62, the contextual inform is scrolled at a preselected rate to permit viewing the entire contents of the contextual information.

Fig. 2B shows an EPG as a transparent graphics overlying a video background 53' on at least a portion of the video display screen. The EPG of this embodiment includes a list of major channels including the presently selected major channel 51, a list of minor channels 50 actively broadcasting over the major channel, a movable cursor 55 for identifying and selecting an actively broadcasting minor channel, or for selecting another major channel. A system information panel 59 and event information panel 52 are also provided. Event information field 52 includes event scheduling for the presently selected minor channel 54 including event title 58, event starting and ending times 57, and related contextual information 62 for the presently highlighted minor channel 54 or event. A logo panel 63 permits displaying a logo 64.

Fig. 2C illustrates another embodiment including a drop down event information panel 52. The contents of the event information panel is determined by the minor channel 40 presently highlighted by cursor 55. As the viewer moves the cursor from one channel to the next, the contents of the event information panel will change in accordance with the presently highlighted minor channel 54. In one embodiment, the video panel 53 will also display the video 67 associated with the presently highlighted minor channel 54. In an alternate embodiment, the video panel continues to display the video associated with the presently tuned minor channel (i.e., the minor channel last tuned to). If no new minor channel is selected (by sending the appropriate interrupt to the processor system of the present invention), then upon closing the EPG the displayed video will be the video associated with the last previously selected channel.

The EPG of Fig. 2C includes a future event information panel 65 wherein future event information 66 for the presently highlighted minor channel 54 is presented. The information is scrolled through the panel to permit viewing all of the contents of the future event information. In one embodiment, the user may control the scroll rate, the scroll direction, pause scrolling, and perform a search on the text of the future event information to locate phrase and words indicating programs of interest.

Also shown is a tuning status monitor panel **69** which drops down from the EPG whenever a new major channel is selected. The bar **140** travels across the indicator **141** graphically informing the viewer of the tuner status when tuning to the selected channel. The tuning status monitor panel is retracted after the tuner has completed the new channel tuning process.

Yet another embodiment of the EPG of the present invention is shown in Fig. 2D. As in the previous figure, drop down panel **52** provides event information of the currently broadcasting program for the current minor channel **54**. Future event information, however, is presented in panel **142** as a scrolling textual field. The "ticker-tape" scrolling is user-controllable permitting the user to control scroll parameters such as scrolling speed, direction, and pausing. An optional search feature permits locating future program information content containing key phrases and words of interest to the user.

Figures 2A through 2D are exemplary of the various ways the validated or updated information, as provided by the EPG system and method of the present invention, is presented. It is understood that the scope of information provided may include several hours of event titles, schedules, and contextual information for the currently selected minor channel. It is also understood that the panel arrangements shown are presented by way of example only, and that the panel arrangement may be modified or user defined to accommodate a particular panel arrangement preference. While Figs. 2A through 2D illustrate a single EPG, it is understood in view of the foregoing discussion, that a plurality of EPGs may be simultaneously displayed on the video display for each of the minor channels of the currently tuned major channel. In one embodiment a single tuner sequentially accesses the minor channel program streams and refreshes the video and graphics for each panel. In an alternate embodiment, two tuners may be used to permit continuous viewing and updating of one EPG while the remaining EPGs are sequentially refreshed by the other tuner. It is also understood, in view of the foregoing disclosure and as will be discussed below, that all PSI displayed in the EPG(s) represent data that has been either validated or updated just prior to display.

Channel selection is made by moving the cursor **55** on the displayed EPG from one minor channel to another, between a minor channel and a major channel, or from one major channel to another. Once a channel has been selected, the viewer signals the system, using either a local or remote keypad, to tune to the selected channel. The system receives the change channel request, displays the selected channel video, and updates the program and system information of the newly selected channel prior to displaying the updated EPG.

Referring again to Fig. 1, I/O circuit **41** includes a remote control communication means, including but not limited to infrared, audio, voice, or radio enabled remote input, and keypad input of cursor position information, thereby enabling movement of the channel selection cursor on the display screen **25** to permit visual identification to the viewer of the presently tuned channel, and to permit selecting an alternate channel. A signal from I/O **41** indicating that a new channel is selected, is placed on data bus **30** and read by processor **42**. Processor **42** asserts a command over line **43** to digital tuner **10** to tune to the frequency of the selected broadcast channel if a new major channel was selected. The digital signal transport stream for the newly selected major channel is de-muxed by de-multiplexor **12**, and the audio, video, and program and system information elementary streams are processed as described above. If, on the other hand, a minor channel within the presently tuned physical channel is selected, the processor instructs the de-multiplexor via line **43** to select the corresponding program elementary streams associated with the desired minor channel.

The EPG algorithm **31** stored in memory **33** includes code segments readable by processor **42** to permit selecting and analyzing the PSI elementary streams associated with the newly selected channel, as will be discussed below, and updates, if necessary, the event and system information stored in memory **32** for the newly selected channel, thereby ensuring that the EPG system of the present invention accurately displays only actively broadcasting minor and major channels, and valid, up-to-the-minute event information. Processor **42** at the direction of the EPG algorithm **31** causes switch **44** via control line **43** to select corresponding PSI elementary streams from the elementary streams **15** provided by transport stream de-

5 multiplexor 12. PSI controller 45 places the desired elementary streams on bus 30 via bus 46. Processor 42 reads the PSI information, and compares it to previously stored information. Differences between the presently read information for the selected minor channel; or the presently highlighted event, as compared to corresponding stored information in memory 32, results in the previously stored data being updated with the presently broadcasting information. It is understood, in view of the foregoing discussion, that the stored data may have only just the obsolete information replaced, or alternately, up to all fields for the selected channel or event may be overwritten.

10 The various components and hierarchy of the PSI data tables of one embodiment of the EPG system and method of the present invention are shown in Fig. 3. The packets of the base tables are all labeled with a preselected base packet identifier (PID) 70. The base tables include: the System Time Table (STT) 71, an optional Rating Region Table (RRT) 72, the Master Guide Table (MGT) 73, and the Virtual Channel Table (VCT) 74.

15 The STT 71 serves as a reference for the time of day. Receivers can use this table as a reference for timing start times of advertised events.

The RRT 72 provides a voluntary program rating system, and is used to transmit the rating standard.

20 The MGT 73 provides general information about all of the other tables in the PSI protocol, listing features such as version numbers, table sizes, and PIDs. Table sizes are described to enable memory allocation during decoding. Advantageously, the version numbers provided in the MGT are used by the system and method of the present invention to identify at least a portion of the tables that may need updating in memory. The PIDs are used to point to associated tables that are labeled with those PIDs.

25 The Virtual Channel Table (VCT) 74 contains a list of all of the channels that are, or will be, on-line plus their attributes; i.e., channel name, navigation identifiers, stream components, and the like. Conveniently, the VCT channel lists may also include analog channels and other digital channels found in different transport streams. Whenever the system of the present invention detects a change in the VCT version number, the VCT content has changed and must necessarily be reloaded into

30

memory. The VCT includes at least one "*source_id*" record **89**. The *source_id* is an internal index for representing a particular logical channel (minor channel). Event Information tables (EIT) and Extended Text Tables (ETT), as described below, use this number to provide a list of associated events or text messages respectively for a particular minor channel.

A second set of tables include Event Information Tables (EIT) **75**, **76**, and **77** whose PIDs **78**, **79**, and **80** are defined in the MGT. The EITs contain information which describe the events or TV programs associated with each of the minor channels listed in the VCT. Information contained in an EIT includes, but is not limited to, event names, and event start and stop times. System information included in each EIT includes PID number, and version number. The MGT increments the list of currently valid PIDs as event information become obsolete. Whenever the decoder in the present system monitoring the MGT detects a change in the version number of a table, it assumes that the table has changed and reloads the contents of the affected table into memory. If the version number has not changed, the information for that table presently in memory is flagged as valid and is displayed in the EPG.

As shown in Fig. 3, each of the Extended Text Tables (ETTs) **85**, **86**, **86**, and **87** have a PID **81**, **82**, **83**, and **84** defined in the MGT. An ETT contains textual information or messages, and is used to describe channel information, cost, coming attractions, movie descriptions, and the like. Each EIT may have one ETT. Similarly, an ETT may be associated with the VCT.

Table I shows, by way of example, an MGT indicating, in this case, a VCT, a RRT, four EITs, and one Extended Text Table (ETT) in the table hierarchy.

TABLE I

MGT			
Table Type	PID	Version No.	Table Size (bytes)
VCT	0x1FFB (base PID)	4	485
RRT-USQ	0x1FFB (base PID)	1	560
EIT-0	0x1FD0	6	2730
EIT-1	0x1FD1	4	1342
EIT-2	0x1DD1	2	1224
EIT-4	0x1DB3	7	1382
ETT for VCT	0x1AA0	21	4232
ETT-0	0x1BA0	10	32420
ETT-1	0x1BA1	2	42734

In the first entry of the MGT, the version number and size of the VCT is provided. The second entry corresponds to an instance of the RRT. The base PID (0x1FFB) is used for the VCT and the RRT instance. The next entries in the MGT correspond to the first four EITs supplied in the transport stream. The PIDs listed point to the EITs to permit associating those EITs with the VCT. After the EITs, the MGT indicates the existence of an ETT for minor channels carried using PID 0x1AA0. Similarly, the last two entries in the MGT indicate the existence of two ETTs, one for EIT-0 and the other for EIT-1.

The MGT continuously provides information about the status of all other tables (except for the STT which has an independent time reference function). The MGT is continuously monitored by the system and method of the present invention to prepare and anticipate changes in the channel/event structure. When tables are changed on the broadcast side, their version numbers are incremented and the new version numbers are listed in the MGT. Based on version updates and on the memory requirements, the system of the present invention can validate previously stored tables, or reload into memory newly defined tables for updated display of the EPG.

Referring now to Fig. 4, the method of the present invention includes the step of initializing the system 100 according to the steps shown. Upon starting the system,

the algorithm of the present invention is accessed from memory to provide boot instructions to the processor. The major channel list is retrieved from memory at step 101. This list includes either those major channels previously available during a previous viewing, or a default, preselected major channel list. Alternately, the major channel list is dynamically constructed by the tuner subsystem of the present invention by scanning the broadcast frequency slots and identifying those frequency slots that are actively broadcasting. The attributes, including channel identifier and frequency, of the actively broadcasting major channels are then stored in memory. Scanning the frequency slots may be performed either during start-up or during shut-down of the system of the present invention. Alternately, in an embodiment of the system of the present invention having at least two tuners, broadcast frequency slots may be scanned in the background to identify actively broadcasting major channels and the actively broadcasting minor channels within those major channels while contemporaneously viewing a TV program, downloading data, or monitoring a particular channel.

The tuner subsystem of the system of the present invention tunes to the frequency of the default major channel at step 102. The default major channel may be either the last major channel selected prior to a previous shut-down of the system, or a preselected major channel according to a predetermined rule, for example the first major channel in the major channel list. The VCTs in the transport stream associated with the presently selected major channel are asserted onto the data bus by the tuner subsystem and read into memory at step 102. Channel tuning includes the step 103 of collecting the VCT containing the current list of available services from the transport stream. Once the VCT has been collected, any minor channel present in the transport stream may be accessed by referring to the major and minor channel numbers. A default minor channel associated with the default major channel is then identified by the system; for example, the first minor channel in the MGT's virtual channel list. The tuner subsystem selects the video and audio elementary streams for the default minor channel at step 104 for processing. Optionally, PSI elementary streams for the minor channel, including EITs and ETTs are read at step 105, shown in phantom, from the transport stream de-multiplexor and stored in memory at step 106, also

shown in phantom. The initialization step **100** is completed by placing the EPG system of the present invention in an idle state **107**.

The method of the present invention continues in Fig. 5. After the initialization step **100**, and upon detecting a request signal for display of the EPG at step **108**, the system moves from the idle state **107** and reads the current version of the VCT (CVCTV) from the currently broadcasting MGT as provided by the transport stream de-multiplexor at step **109**. The VCT version number stored in memory (SVCTV) is retrieved **110** and compared at step **111** to the CVCTV. If the two version numbers are different, or no corresponding version of the current VCT exists in memory, the current VCT is read **112** from the digital tuning subsystem at step **112**. The stored VCT is then replaced, or updated, at step **113** with the currently broadcasting VCT. The system then checks the MGT to determine if additional VCTs are present in the transport stream. If so, then steps **109** through **114** are repeated for the next VCT.

If at step **112** the system determines that the current version and the stored version of the VCT are identical, then the system jumps to step **114** and checks the MGT to determine if additional VCTs are present. If additional VCTs are present, then steps **109** through **114** are repeated for the next VCT. Additional VCTs are similarly processed until at step **114** it is determined that no more VCTs are present.

When the system determines at step **114** that no additional VCTs are present, the system reads the current version number of the first EIT (CEITV) in the MGT at step **115**. The stored version number of the EIT (SEITV) is retrieved from memory at step **116** and compared at step **117** with CEITV. If the current version for the EIT is different, or if no EIT corresponding to the currently broadcasting EIT exists in memory, then the current EIT is gathered from the transport stream at step **118** and stored in memory at step **119**. The system then checks the MGT at step **120** to determine whether additional EITs are present. If so, then steps **115** through **120** are repeated for the next EIT.

If the current version and the stored version of the same EIT are identical, the system determines at step **120** if additional EITs are defined in the MGT. If so, then steps **115** through **120** are repeated for the next EIT.

When no additional EITs are defined in the MGT, the system reads the version number for the first current ETT (CETTV) at step **121**. The stored version number of the first ETT (SETTV) is retrieved from memory at step **122** and compared at step **123** with CEITV. If the current version for the ETT is different, or if no ETT
5 corresponding to the currently broadcasting ETT exists in memory, then the current ETT is gathered from the transport stream at step **124** and stored in memory at step **125**. The system then checks the MGT at step **126** to determine whether additional ETTs are present. If so, then steps **115** through **120** are repeated for the next ETT.

If the current version and the stored version of the same ETT are identical, the
10 system determines at step **126** if additional ETTs are defined in the MGT. If so, then steps **121** through **126** are repeated for the next ETT.

When all VCTs, EITs and ETTs for the default major channel have been updated in memory, the EPG is displayed reflecting the updated program and system information at **129**. As the EPG is being displayed the system checks at step **127** to
15 see if the user has selected an alternate minor channel. If a minor channel selection is not detected, the system then checks at step **128** to see if the user has selected an alternate major channel. If a new major channel selection is not detected, the system returns to displaying the EPG. The system continues to poll for new channel selection detection at steps **127**, and **128**. With each poll, and absent a new channel selection, a
20 timeout check is performed at step **130**. The timeout step returns the system to the idle state and discontinues displaying the EPG if there is no activity of the EPG within a predetermined time, for example, 5 seconds.

If at step **127** the system detects a new minor channel selection, the processor instructs the tuner subsystem at step **131** to select the video and audio for the newly
25 selected minor channel. The system of the present invention processes the audio and video of the newly selected minor channel for display at step **129**.

If at step **128** the system detects a new major channel select request, the processor retrieves the newly selected major channel's broadcast frequency from memory, and instructs the tuner to tune to that frequency. The system then repeats
30 the process of Fig. 4 beginning with step **109**.

In an alternate embodiment, two tuners are provided to permit background validation and updating of both major channel and minor channel information. In that embodiment, a first tuner is used to permit viewing of the presently selected channel, and a second tuner is used concurrently with the first tuner to scan each of the broadcast frequency slots and minor channels for each broadcast frequency.

In view of the foregoing disclosure and detailed description, it is clear that the system of this invention includes a tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem, as well as a processor subsystem and audio/video subsystems. These subsystems, in combination with the machine readable steps stored in a memory in the processor subsystem, permit generating an electronic program guide for display on a video display.

It is evident in view of the foregoing discussion that the system and EPG of the present invention displays only validated, or updated, program and system information. Advantageously, such validated, or updated, program and system information ensures that the viewer is presented with only contemporaneous information for actively broadcasting channels, and that the event information and contextual information associated with the events are accurate and up-to-the-minute.

It is also evident that the system and EPG of the present invention enables the on-screen selection of alternate minor and major channels. Once an alternate channel is selected, the system tunes to the broadcast frequency of the selected channel, and the EPG of the system displays only updated program and system information for that channel.

It is also clear in view of the foregoing disclosure that the process of the present invention permits generating an EPG displaying only updated program and system information.

It is also evident that the process of the present invention permits identifying modifications or changes to the content of the broadcasted elementary streams to thereby enable automatic updating the program and system information stored in memory. Advantageously, such automatic updating of program and system information ensures that the viewer will be presented with accurate, up-to-the-minute events, schedules, and contextual information.

While the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, permutations and variations will become apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. For example, the process of Fig. 4 may also include a background polling feature that updates stored PSI data even when the EPG is not being displayed. Accordingly, it is intended that the present invention embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

5

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A digital television electronic program guide system, comprising:
- a) a processor subsystem, said processor subsystem further comprising:
- i) a data memory for storing validated and updated channel, and
10 program and system information, said stored validated and
 updated channel, and program and system information for
 generating graphics data representing an electronic program
 guide (EPG) for display on a video display, and
- ii) a program memory having stored therein a computer readable
 program code for validating and updating said channel, and
 program and system information stored in said data memory
15 prior to generating the electronic program guide.; and
- b) a digital tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem in electrical communication
 with said processor subsystem; for gathering current channel, and
 current program and system information from elementary streams.
- 20 2. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 1, further
 comprising a video/graphics display driver subsystem in electrical
 communication with an audio/video decoder subsystem and said processor
 subsystem for combining said graphics data signals with video data signals to
 concurrently display both said graphics data signals and said video information
25 to provide an EPG on said video display.
3. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 2 wherein the
 EPG format is selected from one of contiguous graphics panels and at least
 one video information panel, graphics panels transparently overlying at least
30 one video information panel, and three-dimensional mapping of graphics
 panels.

4. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 3 wherein said graphics panels are transparently overlying said video information panels.
- 5 5. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 3 wherein the location of said graphics panels are moveably adjustable with respect to said video information panels.
- 10 6. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 2 wherein said updated channel, program and system information comprises actively broadcasting channel information, said actively broadcasting channel information being displayed in said EPG on said video display.
- 15 7. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 6 wherein said updated channel, program and system information further comprises event information data, and contextual data for the presently selected channel, said event information data and said contextual data being displayed as text information disposed within at least one of said graphics panels.
- 20 8. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 7 wherein at least one of said event information data, and said contextual data for the presently selected channel displayed within at least one of said graphics panels is scrollable.
- 25 9. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 3 wherein a plurality of EPGs are concurrently displayed on said video display, each one of said EPGs corresponding to a respective one of an actively broadcasting channel.
- 30 10. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 2 further comprising a timer status indicator, said timer status indicator displaying the

tuning progress of said digital tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem when tuning to new major broadcast channel.

5 11. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 2 wherein said EPG includes a cursor displayed on said display for selecting an alternate channel to thereby define to said processor subsystem an alternate channel to be accessed, said processor subsystem updating stored alternate channel information, and related program and system information prior to displaying said alternate channel, and program and system information in said displayed EPG.

10

12. A digital television electronic program guide system, comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable programming means embodied thereon for generating an electronic program guide from a digital signal transport stream, the computer readable program code means in said digital television electronic program guide system comprising:

15

- a) a computer readable program code segment for causing a processor to initialize said digital television electronic program guide system;
 - b) computer readable program code segment for causing a processor to
- 20 compare a presently broadcasted program and system information table version value with a program and system information table version value stored in a memory, and for updating said memory with a corresponding presently broadcasted information table if said presently broadcasted program and system information table version value of
- 25 said presently broadcasting program is different from said stored program and system information version value.

13. A digital television electronic program guide system, as in Claim 12 wherein said computer readable program code segment for causing said processor to initialize said electronic program guide system further comprises:

30

- 5 a) a computer readable program code segment for instructing a tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem to tune to a default major channel broadcast frequency, to thereby provide at least one digital data transport stream associated with said major channel, and to provide a plurality of elementary streams from each one of said transport streams,
- 10 b) a computer readable program code segment for instructing said processor subsystem to gather virtual channel tables from said elementary streams, to thereby update a memory with minor channel information obtained from said virtual channel table information,
- c) a computer readable program code segment for instructing said tuner/de-multiplexor subsystem to provide audio and video digital data elementary streams for a default minor channel to an audio/video decoder subsystem, and
- 15 d) a computer readable program code segment for placing the electronic program guide system in a idle state.
14. A digital television electronic program guide system as in Claim 13, wherein said computer readable program code segment for instructing said processor to initialize said electronic program guide system further comprises:
- 20 a) a computer readable program code segment for gathering event information table elementary streams and extended text table elementary streams associated with said default minor channel, and to store information contained in said event information tables and said extended text tables in a memory prior to displaying an electronic program guide on a video display.
- 25
15. A program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps for generating an electronic program guide for digital television, said method steps comprising:
- 30

- a) initializing the machine,
- b) comparing a presently broadcasted program and system information table version number with a previously stored version number for a previously stored program and system information table, and
- c) updating the memory with a corresponding presently broadcasted information table if said presently broadcasted program and system information table version number is higher than said stored program and system information version value.

16. A program storage device readable by a machine as in Claim 15 wherein said method steps further comprise:

- a) concurrently displaying an electronic program guide containing updated program and system information therein, and for displaying a cursor to indicate the minor channel to which the machine is presently tuned,
- b) detecting a minor channel change request to an alternate minor channel initiated from the electronic program guide thereby causing the machine to provide video and audio digital signals corresponding to the alternate minor channel for display on a video display, and causing updated event information to be displayed in the electronic program guide, and
- c) detecting a major channel request initiated from the electronic program to thereby cause the machine to tune to the major channel, and for causing the machine to compare all presently broadcasted program and system information table version numbers with corresponding previously stored version numbers to thereby update the memory with those presently broadcasted program and system information tables having different version numbers prior to displaying said stored program and system information in the electronic program guide.

17. A method for generating an electronic program guide for digital television, comprising:

- 5
- a) providing at least one digital signal transport stream associated with a major channel broadcast frequency, said transport streams comprising a plurality of elementary streams corresponding to audio digital data signals, video digital data signals, and program and system information digital data signals, the program and system information digital data signals being arranged in a hierarchical table structure to provide thereby a plurality of associated program and system information tables (PSITs),
- 10
- b) storing in a memory information contained in the PSITs including a version number for each PSIT and a version number for each actively broadcasting virtual channel,
- c) comparing a presently broadcasting virtual channel version number with said stored virtual channel version number and updating said memory with said virtual channel information when said presently broadcasting virtual channel version number is greater than said stored virtual channel version number, and
- 15
- d) comparing a presently broadcasting PSIT version number with said stored PSIT version number and updating said memory with said PSIT information when said presently broadcasting PSIT version number is different from said stored PSIT version number, said comparing step performed prior to displaying the content of said PSITs in an electronic program guide.
- 20
- 25

18. A method for generating an electronic program guide for digital television as in Claim 17, further comprising:

- a) detecting a major channel change request,
- b) tuning to the requested major channel,
- 30
- c) updating the memory with the PSIT and virtual channel information associated with the requested major channel, and

- d) displaying at least a portion of the updated virtual channel and PSIT information in a electronic program guide on a video display for at least one actively broadcasting virtual channel.

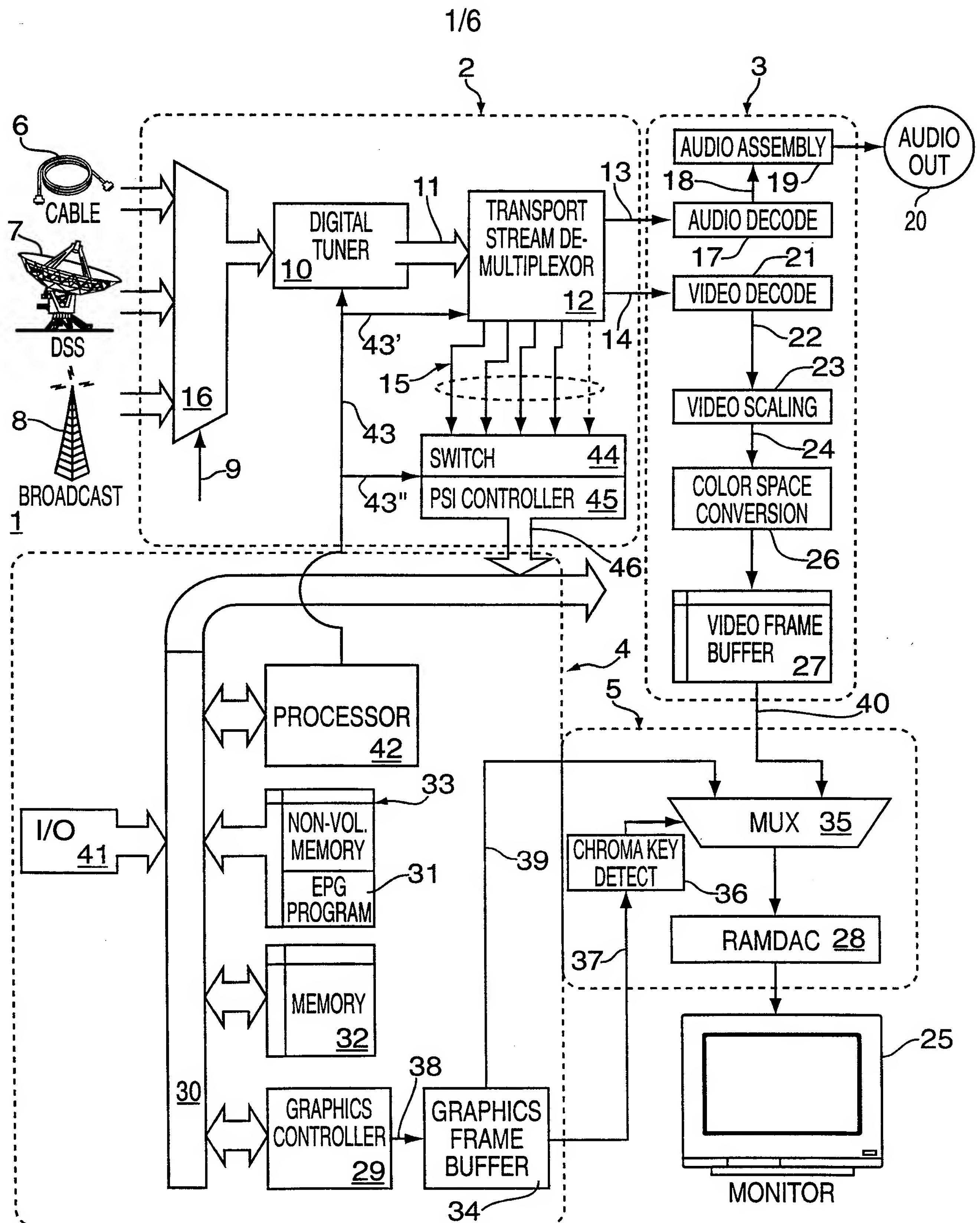


FIG. 1

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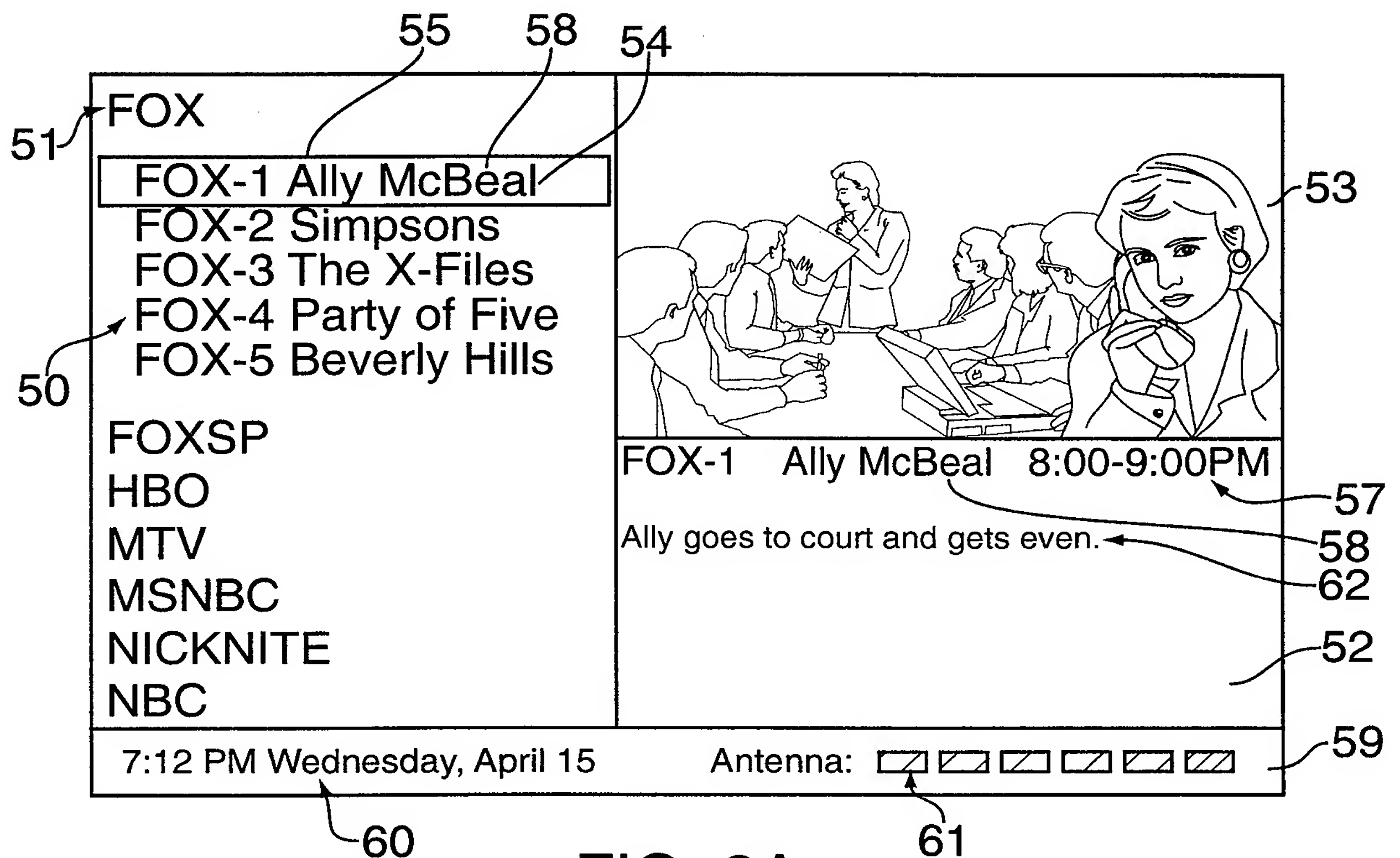


FIG. 2A

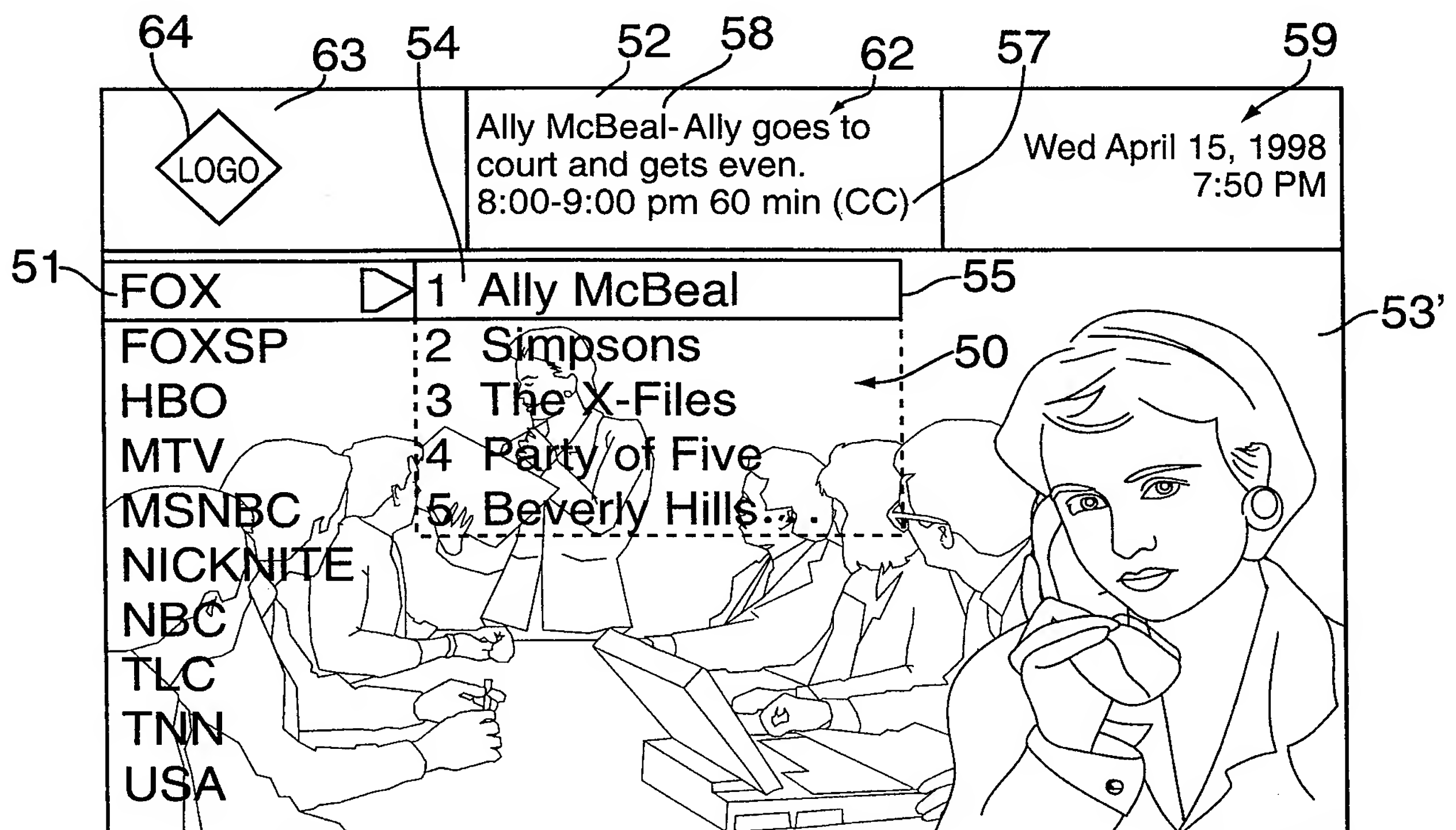


FIG. 2B

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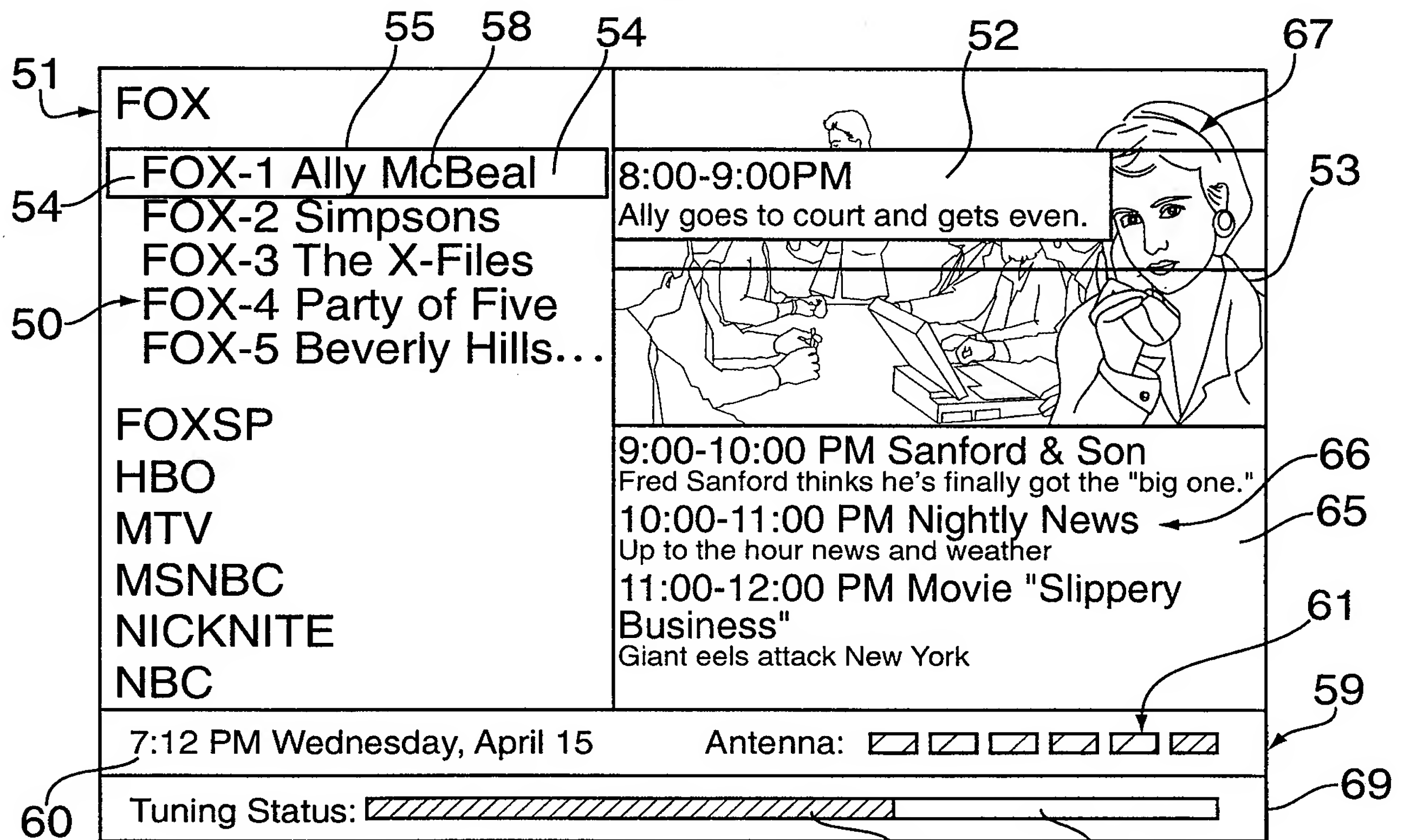


FIG. 2C

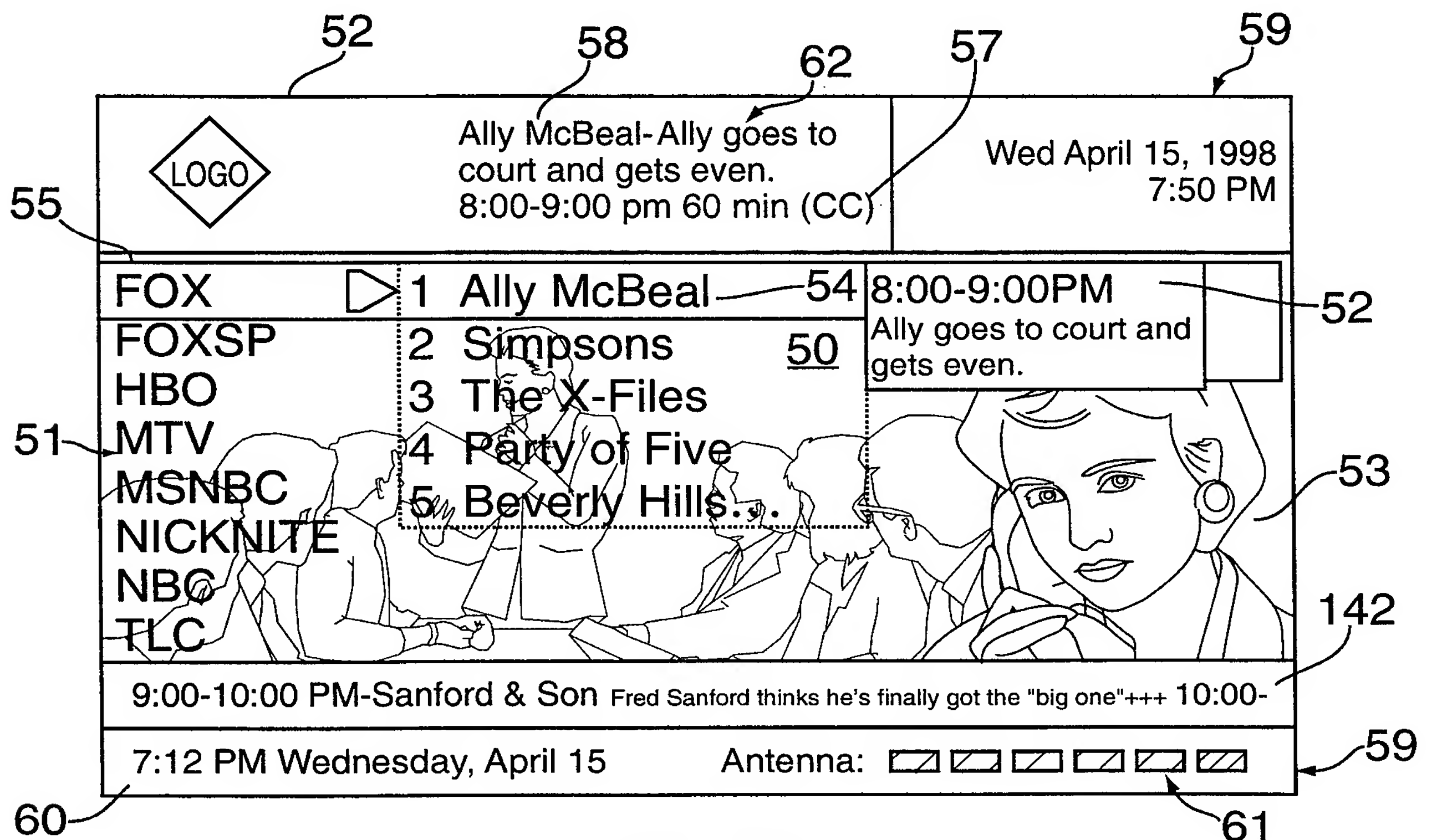


FIG. 2D

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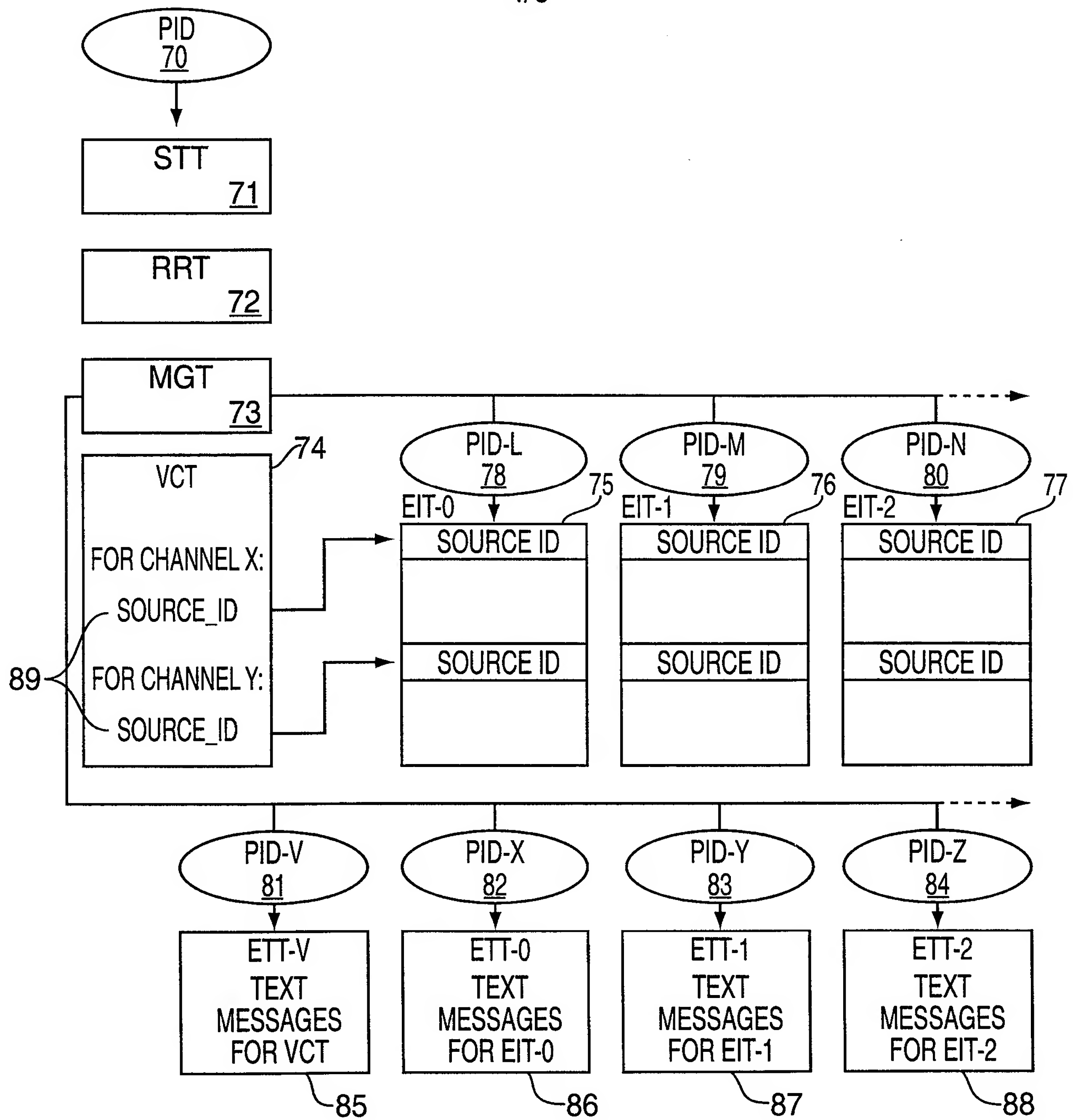


FIG. 3

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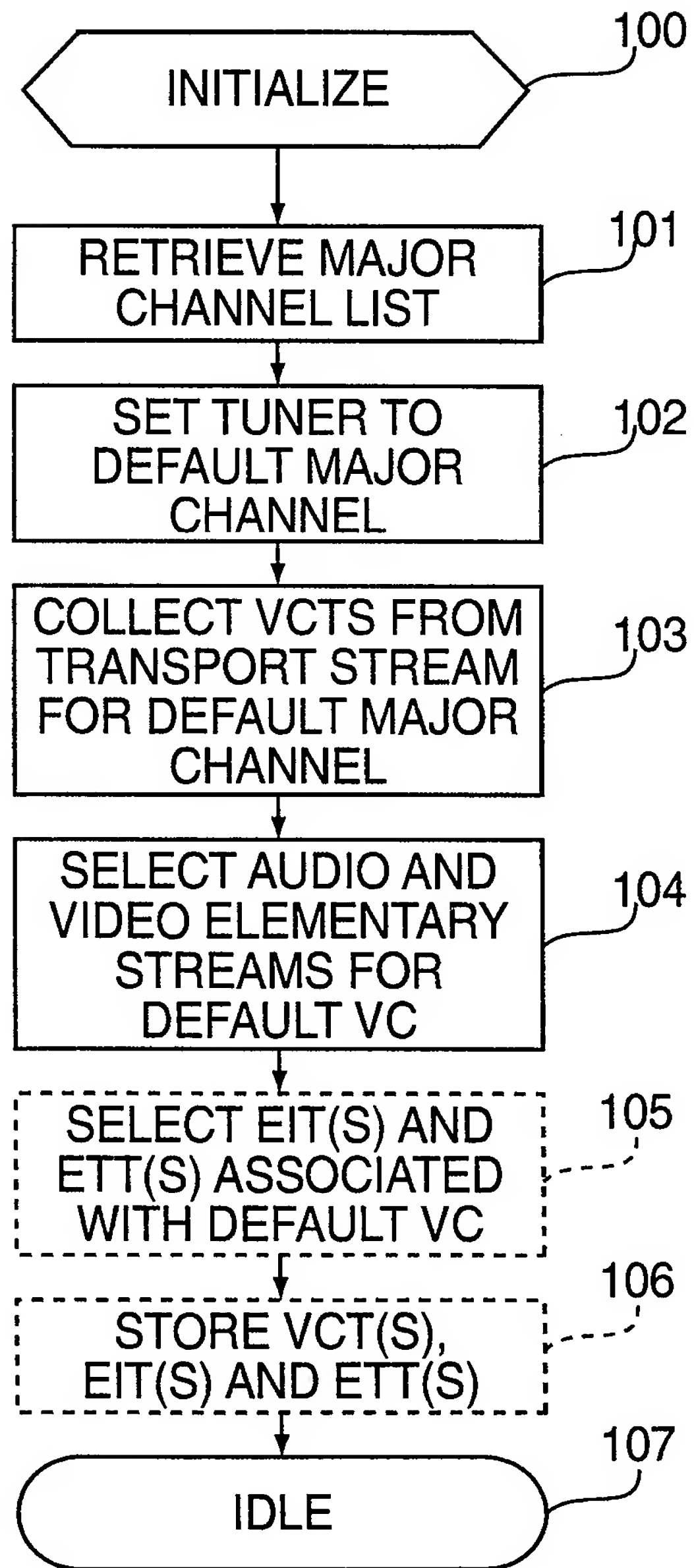


FIG. 4

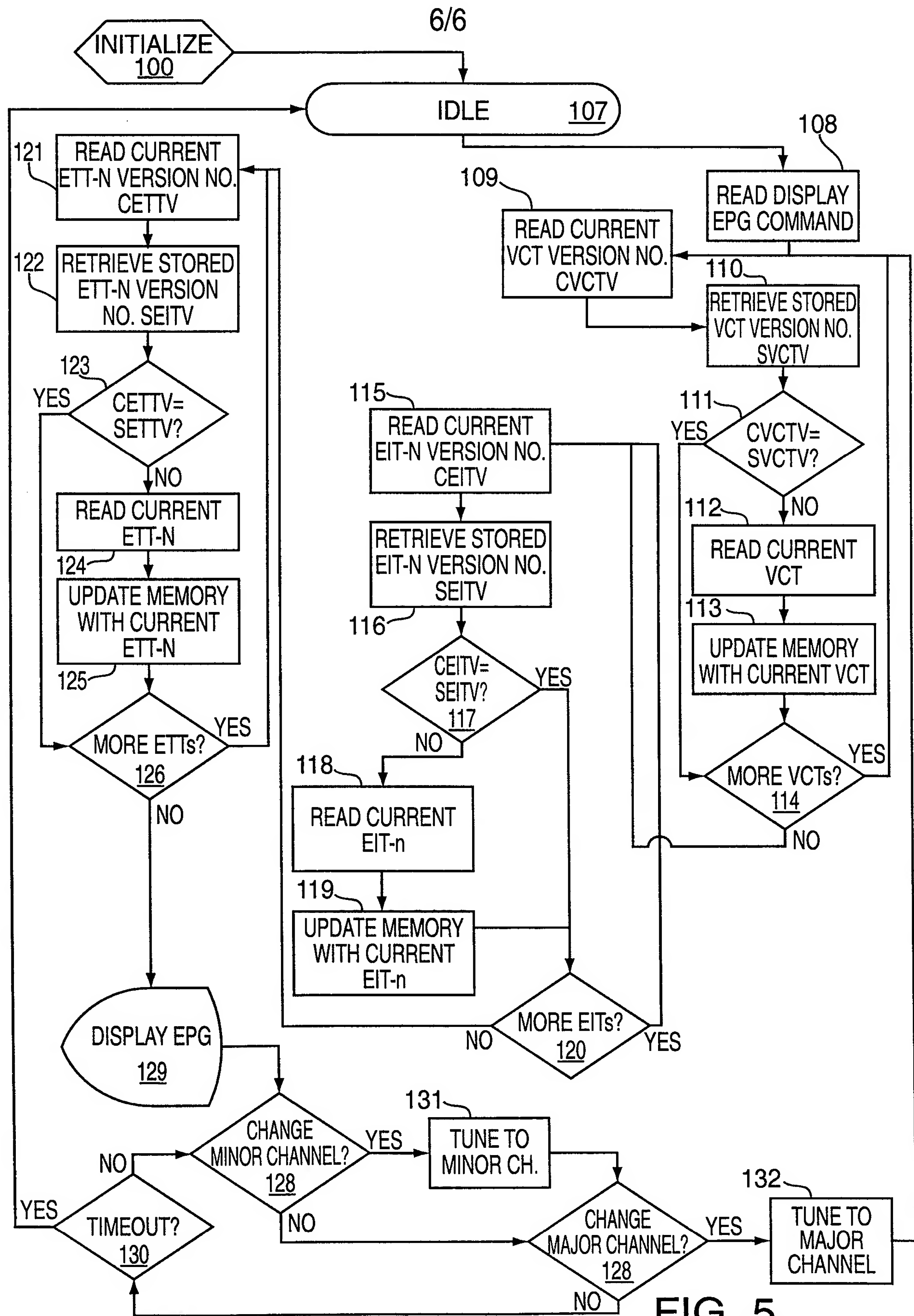


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/11566

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H09N 5/445

US CL :345/327

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 345/327; 348/7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 564, 569, 570, 731, 732, 906

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

ELECTRONIC TELEVISION PROGRAM GUIDE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,731,844 A (RAUCH et al) 24 May 1998, Whole	1-2,6-11
A, E	US 5,907,323 A (LAWLER et al.) 25 May 1999, whole	3-4, 12-18



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G* document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 JULY 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 AUG 1999

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